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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Northampton Farmer.)

CATTLE SHOW.

The Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, offer to their fellow-citizens, the following premiums:—

ON STOCK.

Cows.

For the best cow, which shall have produced the most milk, butter or cheese, in 60 days, accompanied with certificates,—$6, $4, $2.

For the best heifer,—$4, 3, 2.

Oxen.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, not less than four years old, regard being had to strength, equality of match, docility, size, color and general appearance,—10, 6, 5, 4.

Steers.

For the best pair of Steers, three years old, regard being had to size, match and appearance,—4, 3, 2.

For the best pair do. two years old,—3, 2, 1.

Sheep.

For the best Buck, regard being had to size and fleece,—4, 3, 2.

For the best lot of Ewes, not less than three—4, 3, 2.

For the *Entire Stock* of a Farm, not less than 15 head of Cattle, raised and supported thereon—15, 10, 6, 5.

All the animals offered for premium must have been raised within the three counties, except such animals as are offered for sires or dams for breeding; and grass-fed cattle must have been owned at least six months, within one of the 3 counties, previous to the cattle show. All cattle offered as grass-fed, must have been de-pastured the previous season, within the limits of the society; and no premium will be allowed for any animal or domestic manufactures, or any thing else, for which a premium was awarded in any former year, except for qualities different from those for which the former premium was obtained. One dollar will be added to each of the foregoing premiums, provided the animal or animals, on which a premium shall have been awarded, have been driven, and the owner reside 10 miles from the place of exhibition, and two dollars for 20 miles and over.

No premium will be awarded on Milch Cows, unless at the time of registry, a written certificate be filed with the Secretary, of the product of milk, butter and cheese, made in any 60 days of the season in succession.

Persons intending to exhibit the stock of a farm together, are requested to give notice to the Secretary, at least one week before the day of exhibition. But the registry of other animals may be made on or before Tuesday, the 17th day of October, and tickets taken the next morning before nine o'clock.

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Household Manufactures.

Wholly manufactured in families, in 1837. Regard being had to width and quality.

On best 15 yards dressed woollen cloth of any color, $5, 4, 2.
On best 15 yards Cassimere, 3, 2.
On best 15 yards Sattinet, 3, 2.
On best 10 yards Scotch Plaid, 3, 2.
On best 20 yards Flannel for fulling, 5, 3, 2, 1.
On best 20 yards do. dressed, 5, 3, 2, 1.
On best 20 yards woollen floor Carpet, of coarse wool, 5, 4, 3, 2.
On best 12 yards stair Carpet, 4, 3, 2.
On the best hearth Rug, wholly wrought and colored in the family, 4, 3, 2, 1.
On best cotton Counterpane, 4, 3, 2, 1.
On best woollen do. 4, 3, 2, 1.
On best 6 pair ladies' hose, 3, 2, 1.
On best 6 pair men's long hose, 3, 2, 1.
On best 6 pair men's half hose, 3, 2, 1.
On best 6 pair Mittens or Gloves, 2, 1.
On best pair woollen rose Blankets, 5, 4, 3, 2.
On best 25 lbs. Butter, 3, 2, 1.
On best 100 lbs. Cheese, 3, 2, 1.

The examining committee are authorized to award premiums on needle-work and drawing of superior merit, done in the year 1837, to the amount of $10.

In awarding premiums on household manufactures, the committee will be governed by the quality and width. Articles of manufacture exhibited for premium, must have been manufactured within the limits of the society, in 1837. A decided preference will be given to those carpets which shall be manufactured from coarse materials.

All entries of manufactures, must be made, and the articles deposited with the Secretary, on or before Monday, the 16th of October. They will be examined by the committee on manufactures, on Tuesday morning, the 17th. The articles so exhibited, must be left for the inspection of the public, under the care and direction of the committee of arrangements.

No person will be allowed two premiums, as for the *best* and *next best*, of animal or article, or any thing else of the same description.

Mulberry and Silk.

On the greatest quantity of land, and the greatest number of Manilla or Canton morus multicaulis trees, set thereon, and living Sept. 15, 1837—$15, 10, 5.

On the greatest quantity of land and the greatest number of Chinese mulberry or multicaulis, varieties, 15, 10, 5.

On the greatest number of Manilla or Canton morus multicaulis layer trees, 15, 10, 5.

On the greatest number of trees, the product of Chinese or morus multicaulis seed, sown the present year, 15, 10, 5.

On the greatest weight of Cocoons, raised in 1837, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

On the greatest length and best arranged hedge for fence, not less than 50 rods, 5, 4, 3.

On the greatest number of yellow locust trees planted for timber, regard being had to size, thrift and inferiority of soil, 15, 10, 5.

On the most extensive nursery for quantity, quality, and variety of valuable fruit and ornamental trees and choice grapes, 15, 10, 5.

Certificates of the number, measure, weight and other information connected therewith, particularly the mode of culture—and samples of Cocoons, must be left with the Secretary, on or before the 10th day of Oct. 1837.

Reward of Merit.

For the best specimen of drawing or painting, $1.

For the best specimen of landscape painting or drawing, taken from natural scenery, within the three counties, 1.

For the best specimen of Chirography, 1.

For the best original composition on education, or subjects connected with mental culture, 1.

The above to be executed by pupils taught in any town school or seminary, within the 3 counties.

For the best written treatise on the management and culture of the mulberry, 1.

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For the greatest number of morus multicaulis layer trees, 1.

For the greatest number of morus multicaulis trees from cuttings, being fruits of industry performed by minors, 1.

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For the best and most useful invention or labor-saving machine, adapted to the family—the farm—the manufacture of silk—sugar, or other subjects of industry, to be exhibited at the show, October 1837, $5.

A special committee will be appointed to examine and award premiums on the forgoing.

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Claims for March, 1838.

On the greatest quantity of Raw Silk, the product of not less than 1-5th of an acre of land, or what would be more desirable, the product of an acre, or the average of several acres, and the number of trees or cuttings on the acre, or 1-4th of an acre—the calculation to be based upon the number of trees or cuttings from which the foliage shall be gathered,—samples of silk to be exhibited at the meeting in March, 1838. $5, 4, 2.

On the greatest quantity of Silk reeled in 1837, and manufactured into sewing silk, or any article of apparel, samples to be exhibited March 1838. $4, 3.

On the best 10 bushels of Potatoes for the table, produced from the seed, regard being had to

size, quantity, and to be tested at the annual meeting in March, 1838. $5, 4, 2.

On the greatest quantity of Sugar made from the product of Beets, grown on not less than one acre, samples to be exhibited March 1838, $15, 10, 5.

On the greatest quantity of land reclaimed and crops taken therefrom, accompanied with a written description of the management, condition and worth of the land, before and since reclaimed, $10

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Prospective.

On the greatest quantity of swamp or wet land reclaimed, and the most good hay or other crops taken therefrom, during the years of 1836, 1837 and 1838, with a particular statement of the value of the land in 1838, and an estimated value of crops taken therefrom, $15, 10, 5.

On the greatest quantity of good Manure, that shall be made from the first day of June 1837, to June 1, 1838, with a written description of making the same, and an opinion of the best and least expensive mode of increasing the same, regard being had to the number and kind of animals kept in the yard, stables and pens. $15, 10, 5.

Claims for these premiums to be presented in Oct. 1838.

Premiums on Silk and Mulberries do not apply to Corporations, yet it would be gratifying to have samples of their manufacture presented at the annual exhibition.

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In consideration that the Legislature of this Commonwealth have offered such generous encouragement for the culture of Silk, and the manufacture of Sugar from the Beet—the Society, wishing to promote these objects, have this year made liberal offers of premiums for the culture of the Mulberry, and manufacture of silk, far exceeding that of any former year, and over the requirement of the legislative act.

It is very gratifying to find so many of our enterprising farmers manifesting an intention to cultivate the Beet. It will be a change of crops, which will not impoverish the soil—deep and rich, and will divide our best land between the culture of the Beet, Broom corn and Maize—but will in no way interfere with the culture of other valuable crops, particularly with the culture of the Mulberry, as a soil of a more inferior quality, even the sandy, dry and gravelly, will be the most proper, and yet as a productive crop, will stand first on the agricultural scale.

It is very desirable that some of our silk-growers would be at the trouble of ascertaining, by actual experiment, how much silk can be raised from an acre of land, set with mulberry, the number of trees thereon, the whole expense of cultivation, feeding, reeling, &c., and the nett profit after deducting all expenses; a few experiments of this kind, would go far to satisfy an inquiring public.

In obedience to the act of incorporation, the Society continue to offer premiums on the Yellow Locust for timber trees, being fully convinced that no timber tree of more value can be grown with us. Its growth is rapid, it propagates itself, and affords a valuable material for fence-posts, millwork, and ship-building. It will attain a maturity fit for these purposes in 25 years from the seed, and if our dry and gravelly knolls were covered with the Yellow Locust, a rich growth of grass would be spread over the surface, affording the most nutritious sweet feed for any kind of stock.

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It is distinctly understood, that in the foregoing scheme, where premiums are offered, they are not to be awarded unless the object of the claim is *decidedly meritorious.* No claim can be admitted for any premium, without a strict compliance with the foregoing regulations.

Persons wishing to improve the FAIR opportunity of selling their stock or manufactures, will give one week's notice of their intention, that the executive committee may provide suitable accommodation. Auctioneers will be provided by the society, for the sale of animals, or articles of manufacture, without expense to the parties, except the excise required by government.

Premiums awarded and not called for within six months, will be considered as generously given for the benefit of the society. *Fifty per cent.* will be deducted from premiums awarded to those who are not members of the society.

PURE WATER.

We learn that a number of Artesian wells have been boree at the south part of the city, particularly on the South Cove, by Mr Marsh of this city, and that each experiment has produced a favorable result. The following is an extract from a chemical analysis made by Mr A. A. Hays, of the water of one of these wells in the workshop of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, at the depot on the South Cove.

"The water which was the subject of these experiments, was quite turbid from the suspension of a greyish white, minutely divided matter, resulting from the decomposition of micaceous rocks. When the suspended matter had subsided, a clear, colorless and tasteless water was obtained. There was present the usual quantity of gaseous matter, the nature of which could not be ascertained from the specimen sent, having been exposed, but no noxious gas was found.

"10,000 lbs. of this water, contain of foreign substances, exclusive of all water, only 7 pounds 82-100, or less than 8-10 of a pound in 1000 lbs. If 10,000 lbs. were boiled in a clear vessel, till no moisture remained, eight 59-100 pounds would be left, as a portion of the water is chemically combined with the saline matter.

"7 lbs. 82-100 of the dry ingredient of this water are resolved by analysis into—

Chloride of Sodium, (common salt)	5.15
do. Magnesium, (bittern)	57
do. Lime, (muriate of lime)	19
Sulphate of Soda, (glauber salts)	96
Carbonate of Soda, (sal soda)	84
Selicia, (earth of flints)	08
Alumine, (pure clay)	03
	7.82

"The chemical decomposition of this water is such as to remove all doubt of its being effected by surface water, and denotes that its source is distant from the ocean. It contains a portion of carbonate of soda, a substance which very rarely occurs in waters. This salt is of an alkaline nature, and gives to the water a degree of softness, which renders it suitable for washing clothing, and more suitable for culinary purposes, generally, than rain water from the roof of buildings.—As a drinking water it is preferable to the well waters of the country, and very far superior to those of the city; indeed, it is quite unusual to find a water containing saline ingredients of so little injury to its qualities.

"Its composition indicates that its action on metallic bodies, in the way of corrosion, will be very slight, and if precautions are taken, to avoid using any but the transparent water, the depositions which are produced, when some waters are used in boilers, will not take place with this, to any considerable extent.

"When ten hogsheads have been vaporized in a boiler, a suspended earthy matter, weighing if dry, one-fifth of a pound will be obtained."—*Boston Courier.*

Blast in Pear Trees.—At the April meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the following communication was received:

The undersigned would respectfully inform the society, that he has known to be practised with success, the following method of preventing the blast or blight in this delicate and useful tree.—It is by merely *cutting out* a strip of the bark of the tree from the trunk and from the lower limbs, of the width of a half to a quarter of an inch, or greater, according to the size and age of the tree. When cut from the trunk, it is not necessary that the excision should be more than one third of the length, but longer in a very vigorous stock would not be injurious. This operation should be made about the middle of June, if the weather be very warm, and if not, should be delayed until August. The *rationale* or supposed rationale of this operation, is founded on the supposition, that the sap of that tree, which is known to be remarkably abundant at that period, is affected by the heat of the sun, and the person making the experiment on touching the woody part of the stock, will readily suppose there may be some reason for that idea, as it will prove to him that the sap and stock, particularly the former, are very much heated.—It is proper to state, that the above is not considered as a discovery of his own or of his father, as the preventive was communicated to the father of the subscriber, by the late Stephen Girard, Esq., who practised the same with uniform success.—I do not know that an operation of this kind in the month of June or July, would save the tree from the effects of heavy frosts, but think it probable that a bare *incision* made in December might have the same beneficial results.

Jesse Y. Castor.

April 10, 1837.

N. B. Mr Girard thought a covering of cloth and liniment necessary, but experience has shown that precaution is useless. J. Y. G.

P. S. All persons possessing information on the above subject, are respectfully requested to communicate with the society.—*Poulson's Amer.*

Penny-royal.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of penny-royal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable and country inn ought to have a supply on hand for travellers.—*Yankee Farmer.*

ADVANTAGES OF WELL CULTIVATED FARMS.—The last season, those who tilled land under a high state of cultivation, were well remunerated for labor expended, while those who tilled worn out farms, scarcely raised the amount of bread stuff expended during the summer. It is time that more attention was paid to increasing the fertility of the soil, and we are glad to see that the Hampshire Franklin and Hampden Society have offered a premium of $15 on the greatest quantity of good manure, that shall be made from the first day of June, 1837, to June 1st, 1838. A written description of the making will be required, and an opinion of the best and least expensive mode of increasing the same, regard being had to the number and kind of animals kept in the yard, stables, and pens.

We find a few (and too few) of our farmers awake to the subject, and they have resolved to till less land, believing that they can get larger crops; at any rate they are satisfied that a crop will be more sure on good land than on poor. A gentleman in this vicinity told us the other day, that he had commenced improving his farm in earnest. He had raised the value of his farm, and greatly increased the produce by ditching. He has a spout at his back door into which his soap suds &c. are poured, and carried under ground to a pen or yard a few rods from the house. This pen is so constructed that he can drive through it with a cart, and here he deposites turf, muck, damaged hay and straw, with a good yard of porkers manufacture into first rate manure. In this way he has doubled the produce of his farm. Much has been done toward improving land by a rotation of crops.

The celebrated naturalist Mirbel has lately given the following explanations of the phenomena that render the rotation of crops advisable. "Plants require other elements for their support, besides the elements of assimilation, and cannot thrive without them. For instance there is silex in the cane, and there is lime in certain plants, (say wheat,) whose organization could not be completed without it. The quantity of any such foreign ingredient in a plant is generally small; still the necessity for it may be presumed as absolute. Plants cannot be constituted unless all the materials they require be furnished to them; and indeed the same observation will apply to animals; deprive a hen of lime, her eggs will have no shell; deprive earth of its salts, such as form potash, soda, or in combination with minerals, lime, gypsum, &c. and you destroy its productive power. The smallest quantity of gypsum will have a remarkable effect on clover; and the effects of the other combinations are scarcely less visible on other varieties of plants. But the formation of these salts, or materials, exciting and sustaining the growth of plants, when spontaneous, is slow, and the result of regular chemical changes which have been at work for centuries; and when the natural and limited supply is exhausted as it soon must be, if the successive crops of the same kind are forced upon the soil, the plant will look yellow and shabby, each year renders it more worthless, until finally not enough will grow to repay cultivation. Let the crop perish where it grew, the earth will re-assume the minerals and salts extracted from it during such growth, and the same plants will flourish indefinitely."—*Northampton Far.*

IMPORTANCE OF DESTROYING WEEDS.—The abundance in which weeds are seen in some fields, show conclusively that but little of the mischief caused by them is understood. Weeds are injurious to the land and to the crop in almost every possible way that they can be. In the first place they exhaust the soil to support their own useless growth, and abstract that nourishment from it, which ought to go exclusively to support the crop. Secondly, they crowd upon other plants above ground, prevent them from branching out at their roots, and deprive them of a free circulation of air necessary for their health and vigor, so that they shoot up only single, weak, sickly stalks, incapable of producing a valuable crop. Thirdly, they throw off from the soil through their leaves into the air, an almost incredible quantity of moisture, and speedily reduce the ground to so dry a state, as to be fit for weeds only to grow in. So enormous is the quantity thrown off by some plants, that it actually exceeds more than twice their own weight in a single day. A bunch of grass, placed, during a very dry season, under a large vessel, sent off moisture in two minutes so as to cover the vessel with drops, which run down its sides. Dr Watson, who first performed this experiment, was led to conclude from its results that an acre of grass exhales more than thirty hogsheads a day. Plants are in fact but channels through which moisture is conveyed up from the soil to be dissipated in the air Hence, the absurdity of the opinion, that weeds will prevent the ground becoming dry by shading it. Let any one in dry weather examine a piece of perfectly bare soil, a few inches below the surface, and compare its degree of moisture with that of soil at an equal depth, near the roots of a thick growth of weeds, and he will find the difference astonishing.

Now, of what use is it to attempt raising crops if they are to be wasted by a growth of weeds? Of what use is it to buy land, and plough it, and prepare it, and put in the crops, if after all, these crops are suffered to be eaten up by such intruders. If a drove of cattle should break into a field, no one would think of resting a moment till they were driven out, and yet many allow myriads of noxious weeds to overspread their lands, often doing threefold more mischief, with scarcely an effort to check their progress. And this is not only permitted in cultivated fields, but in meadows and pastures, which are sometimes literally covered with Canada thistle, St John's wort, and many others, to the total exclusion of every thing else from the soil.—*Gen. Far.*

AGRICULTURE.—To solicit his mother earth for life's sustenance by the wholesome process of tillage, has ever been the most natural and honorable occupation of man. The great Creator has designated the earth, not only as the common receptacle of the mouldering bones and decayed forms of human kind, but also as their common source of ailment and support whilst the vital current continues to flow. And, as the pursuit of agriculture is the most universal and natural employment of our race, so it is the most rich in moral fruits; and more than any other avocation, leads to a desirable innocence and simplicity of life. Its rural scenery, 'the pomp of groves, the garniture of fields, all that the genial ray of morning gilds, all that echoes to the song of even, and all the dread magnificence of heaven," are so many sublime incentives to adoration and gratitude.

The season of the year has now arrived when the busy operations of husbandry are going on.

"When first young zephyr melts the mountain snow,
And spring unbinds the mellowing mould below,
Press the deep plough, and urge the groaning team,
Where the worn shares, in opening furrows gleam."

It is now the patient earth endures the rake and the harrow; and in return for the deep wounds inflicted on her broad and furrowed visage, promises an ample remuneration in those precious fruits that constitute the life of man and beast. It is now that the hand of industry deposites among the clods the dry and withered seeds, which would remain as unproductive as the salt sown by Ulysses on the sea shore, but for the kindly blessings of Heaven.

The true secret of Agriculture, as Cato has long since taught us, is to "*feed well.*" The neglect of this rule will be fatal to all success in this matter, will bring disappointments instead of harvests, and poverty instead of abundance. It will be found universally, that husbandry may be pronounced good or bad according to the observance or disregard of this rule. Let the faithful beasts of burden be consigned to leanness, let the lowing herds pine away for want of sufficient pasturage, let all the creature's for man's use be left in meagre, ill-fed forms, and no great penetration will be requisite to portray the character of such husbandry. But reverse the picture, and the most captious and fastidious taste would admit the merit of the management that could so bless and beautify the beasts of the field.—*Ibid.*

FARMERS LOOK HERE.—A sensible writer in the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer, in compiling and examining the subject of the culture of Wheat, says, that "wheat countries by continued cultivation becomes almost incapable of yielding wheat. It has been found that every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, to wit: clay, sand and *lime;* and that lime in some of its combinations exists in wheat both in the kernel and straw. In some soils fertile in other respects, lime may have no existence, or found in minute portions and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise it, it must be supplied by art or wheat will not grow—or if native lime exists in the soil in very small quantities, the land may bear wheat until the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant until a fresh supply of lime, marl, or pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is supplied." With a full knowledge of all those circumstances, it can be easily foreseen when an otherwise tolerably rich soil becomes worn out, and at last incapable of producing more than half a crop of wheat. It is a subject we hope the farmers will take under deep consideration.—*Lancaster Express.*

LIGHTNING.—It should be more generally known that in many cases persons who have been struck dead, apparently, by lightning, may be restored by pouring cold water freely over them.—*N. H. Tel.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

THE WIRE WORM.

Of all the insects that prey on the labors of the husbandman, there are few that make more serious inroads on his prosperity, or contribute more effectually to lessen his profits, than the one whose name is placed at the head of this article. The Wire Worm is the larvæ of a species of the genus *Elater*, of Linnæus; a class of insects known by the familiar name of snapping bugs, so called from the power they possess of throwing themselves into the air when placed on their backs, and thus regaining their feet, which on a smooth surface they would otherwise be unable to do.

The bugs occur on flowers, on various plants, and on the grasses; and deposit their eggs near the roots of plants where they find their way readily into the ground, and there remain in the larvæ state for a longer or shorter time according to the species, preying on the roots of such plants as constitute their food. It is in this state that they do the mischief which renders them such a pest to the farmer. The *Elater* appears partial to grass lands, and hence such are the most infested by the larvæ. It is on newly turned pasture or meadow land, that crops of corn or grain, are the most liable to suffer.

According to Wilson, the name of *wire worm*, bestowed on the larvæ of several species of Elaters, is more specifically applicable to that of the *Cataphagus lineatus* of Stephens. It habits have been carefully examined by Mr Bierkander of Sweden, who calls it the root worm. "The body is very narrow, of a yellow color, hard, smooth and shining, and composed of twelve segments, on the last of which are two indented dark colored specks. The head is brown, the extremity of the jaws black. It is said to remain five years in the larvæ state, from which it issues as an Elater, the *E. segetis* of Bierkander, synonymous with the *E. Lineatus* of Linnesus, and the insect above named of Stephens." The anterior segments have six feet, and with the aid of these and its scaly head, it burrows in the ground with great rapidity.

Great damage is often occasioned by the wire worm, to the turnip crops in England, farmers being sometimes compelled to sow their land as many as two or three times, the first plants being entirely devoured. "In the year 1813, according to Mr Spence, this larvæ destroyed the greater proportion of the annuals sown in the botanic garden of Hull. In such cases, Sir Joseph Banks recommended that pieces of potatoes stuck on sharpened sticks, should be placed in the ground near the seeds, and examined and cleared of the wire worms that would adhere to and feed upon them from time to time." The larvæ of the *E. striatus* attacks the roots of wheat, and like those of the other species where they abound, are in some seasons productive of immense danger to the farmer.

In this country, the only one known to produce serious injury, is the larvæ of the E. lineatus, and the damage has hitherto been principally confined to corn, a crop scarcely known in England, and of course never taken into account when speaking of the insect. As the culture of the roots extend, its depredations in that way may attract attention, but now it is hardly known, except in connexion with grass or corn, and here it is frequently terribly destructive. In dry seasons we have seen large portions of pastures or meadow land, the turf of which loosened by the roots being entirely cut off, might be rolled up like a carpet, in pieces of any required size, and the numbers of the worm collected in such places, was such as to defy calculation. Corn it attacks as soon as it is put into the ground, or begins to swell and sprout, and rarely leaves a plant till it dies, when it shifts to a new and fresh one. A friend of ours last year turned over a piece of meadow land, rolled it smooth, and planted it with corn. It was soon assailed by the worm, and in a few days plats of several rods square were entirely destroyed; while the whole piece was more or less injured. In some of the hills of corn, as many as twenty or twentyfive worms could be found at once, preying on the roots, penetrating the stalk below the surface of the ground, and thus in both ways rapidly exhausting the vital juices.—As the ground was very rich, and the small quantity that grew the last year would have had no effect in exhausting the soil, after receiving a thorough ploughing, the land has been again planted, but present appearances indicate no better success than before. The hills are already full of worms, and in many instances, examination shows that each root or shoot as fast as they appear, are totally demolished.

The wire worm is the most difficult to destroy, of any insect the farmer is called to encounter.—Deep in the earth among the roots on which he preys, carefully avoiding all approach to the surface, or exposure to the light, possessing the power of moving with the necessary rapidity in the loosened soil, he is rarely noticed, or his presence detected, except by the ravages he commits. The cut worm, with which the wire worm is by some confounded, is sometimes very destructive, but his operations are carried on above ground, and he is easily detected and despatched. Clumsy in his movements, and penetrating the earth with difficulty, the cut worm is very unlike the smooth wire worm, which when brought to the surface, again buries himself almost instantly. The cut worm undergoes his transformation, it is believed, within the year; the wire worm continues in his destructive state for four or five years. Various applications have been recommended to destroy or drive away this voracious depredator; but little reliance can be placed on any we have seen tried, that would not destroy the plants also. For ourselves, we should place the most dependence on ploughing late in the fall, the land intended to be cultivated the ensuing year. After the wire worm has committed his summer's eating, as the cold weather comes on, he becomes torpid, and remains in this state till spring. If while in this state, he is thrown out of the ground, where he is exposed to the severe frosts and vicissitudes of the season, he must perish; and this exposure is more surely effected by ploughing late in the fall than in any other way.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

WINTER WHEAT.

Mr Holmes:—In the Maine Farmer, of the 30th May, there is a valuable communication from Mr James Ronaldson, on the culture of Winter wheat.

It is a subject of the first importance to the farmers of this State; and every individual farmer who is anxious to raise bread for our own consumption, ought to feel it a duty to make limited, or extensive experiments, according to his ability, for the purpose of testing the value of Mr Ronaldson's suggestions, and whether they will suit our soil and climate. It is also the duty of those who have already made experiments, in any way connected with the mode proposed by Mr Ronaldson, to disclose the same.

Mr C. Fairbanks' communication on the subject is useful and encouraging; and under this impression, I shall state what course I have pursued, and my reasons for the same; and then offer a few remarks on the proposed plan.

From my early acquaintance with English husbandry, I gave the preference to winter wheat, and imported, in the year 1788, a few bushels from Liverpool, of the *White Lancashire Winter Wheat*, which succeeded very well, and from this wheat fifty four barrels of good flour was manufactured at a flour mill in Hallowell, in 1794, and shipped for sale to Boston. Twelve years after the importation, a bushel of this wheat was sown in the town of Corinth, county of Penobscot, by Henry Snow, on an acre and a quarter of burnt land, and produced forty bushels of prime wheat. I brought four quarts of it home, and from its produce, continued for a few years to sow it on ploughed land. I think about ten years after, I procured from Connecticut, a superior quality of winter wheat, called the Taylor wheat, which was first raised in Virginia, by a gentleman of that name. This kind I have continued to cultivate, and from this, or my imported wheat, I obtained from one bushel, ground at the mill at Gardiner, 52 1-2 lbs. of good flour, including the toll. The average yield has been thirteen to fourteen bushels to the acre, which I considered equal to seventeen or eighteen bushels of spring wheat, with the advantage of preparing the land, and sowing the winter wheat at the season of greatest leisure.

Being satisfied that even in ploughed land where the soil and make of the land was favorable, winter wheat was preferable, I tried the following experiments:

1. I sowed in drills in my garden, in the *spring*, some winter wheat, and during the season, until September, frequently cut it down. A smaller proportion was winter-killed, than in the open field.

2. In the second experiment, the wheat was sown after a crop of oats. With the oats I sowed twelve pounds of clover seed. When the oats were nearly ripe enough to reap, the grass-hoppers made such havock by cutting off the grain, that the ground was strewed with seed. The oats were immediately reaped, the clover and stubble ploughed in, and about the middle of August, the winter wheat was sowed. In a short time the verdure was remarkable, and on examination I found that the oats which had been in and on the ground, had sprung up and covered it. Aware that the winter would kill the oats sown at this time, the effect on the wheat was carefully watched, and the oats proved a protection to the wheat in winter, and with a dressing of a bushel of plaster of Paris strewed on an acre in the spring, served as a top-dressing. The wheat grew vigorously, and there was an increase of produce from it. Since that time I have always sowed a bushel and a half of oats to the acre, with the wheat, and spread a cask and a half of lime on the same quantity of land.

3. A third experiment was in clearing up six acres of a bush pasture. No grass seed had been sown, and what grass was on the land was from

seed dropped by the cattle fed on it. It was ploughed deep in the fall, in the spring harrowed, cross-ploughed, and harrowed again, until it was mellow. For two years, oats were sown with 12 pounds of red clover seed, and ploughed in, after reaping the crops of oats; and in August, after the second crop, winter wheat was sown. The soil was a rich loam, and the form of the land was in moderate *swells*. Owing to this, the crop was uneven, as the snow drifted deep in some places, and in others the land was bare. The wheat was vigous, five feet four inches in height, and the ears over five inches long. The crop was a profitable one, and for three years after, the land produced as much grass as could be dried on the ground.

4. My last experiment was sowing in the spring a small piece of land with winter wheat. It lay next to the sheep pasture, and was occasionally fed by the sheep until September. This experiment did not answer, probably from the want of previous cultivation, and the snow not covering it during the winter.

As regards Mr Ronaldson's proposal of sowing the winter wheat, so early as to raise a crop of barley on the same land as the winter wheat, there is the following objection. Whatever crop is raised that produces seed, and quantity sufficient to repay the labor, must exhaust the ground, and in this case the barley will take from the wheat a portion of the nourishment intended for it. For this reason, will it not be better to sow oats or barley for a crop early in the spring, with twelve lbs. of red clover seed, and as soon as this grain is reaped, immediately to plough in the clover and stubble, and sow the winter wheat with the oats as proposed before? The growth of the clover by this mode will replace what the crop of oats or barley has taken to manure it.

This subject is a very important one, and if by experiments we can secure a mode of cultivating winter wheat on ploughed land, that would be profitable, it may be the means of increasing the quantity of wheat raised, as well as improving the quality.

It is a fact that winter wheat is a sure crop on new land, where the growth has been cut down, and recently burnt off. In the State of Maine, a great quantity of new land is annually brought into cultivation, and the use of winter wheat as the crop, will have other advantages besides its increased value. The farmer by this means will have the whole of the season from the spring until the first of August, (and on burnt land a later period will answer to sow the wheat) to burn and clear his land, without interrupting his labor on his spring crops, and will not depend on favorable weather to burn off the trees for spring grain.

CHAS. VAUGHAN.

June 19, 1837.

UTILITY OF LIME IN PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.—Accident in some instances, has led to the discovery that lime applied to wood, preserves it from decay. The whitewashing of fences is practised, more as a substitute for paint, and for appearance sake, than to prevent decay.—Even this superficial mode of appling lime, is of some use in preserving wood. Having full confidence in the efficacy of lime, as a preservation of wood, to make fence posts less subject to rot, I have this season, for the first time used it as follows:—I provided a number of narrow boards, about three feet long of various breadths, and one inch thick, with a hole in the end of each. When the hole in the ground was ready for the reception of the post, some lime was put into it; on this lime the post was placed; some of the narrow boards were then selected, and placed to and around the post in the hole. The ground was then rammed into the hole after the usual manner; and when filled, the boards were drawn out. This is done with greater facility, by putting a stick into the hole in the upper end of the board, by which it may be raised by a lever or prise, if too fast to draw out otherwise. The boards being all removed, fill the space they occupied with quick lime: if but partially, it is better than if totally slaked, because as it slakes it will expand and make the posts stand very firm. If altogether slaked, it also swells and makes the post quite secure. From three to five posts with hewn or uniform butts will require one bushel of lime. Boards to surround the post half an inch thick (and perhaps this thickness of lime may be sufficient) would not take half that quantity. The lime is all the additional expense, except the extra labor (which is very trifling,) to be incurred by setting a fence, with that part of the posts in the ground enveloped in lime.

To prevent the ground from adhering to the posts at the surface, and occasioning their decay, this part being the one which generally first begins to rot, lime mortar is applied, plastering round the posts with an elevation adjoining to the wood. Into this mortar, gravel was pressed to prevent the rains from washing it away. This mortar may be applied at any time most convenient after the fence is made.—*Memoirs of Philadelphia Society.*

THE BLACK WEEVIL.—It is your own adage, that short articles, for the Register, are of most value; and adopting your opinion for the occasion, I send you one of that character.

For several years, I sustained much mischief in my wheat, by the black weevil; but until I read Mr Webb's communication to the Register, I was ignorant that it had extended its ravages into Virginia, and North and South Carolina. I do not doubt the efficacy of Mr Webb's remedy. Mine costs less money and trouble. When my granaries are cleared of grain, I once a year, burn in them half a pound of pounded sulphur, closing doors and windows. For safety, I make a bed of sand on the floor, in which I put the sulpher in a stone, or earthern pan. Antecedent to this practice, I had sustained serious mischief from the black weevil; since, I have never seen one in my granaries.

Some of your correspondents insist, and I think you concur in the opinion, that proper names to articles, would give increased value to the Register. To this, I do not entirely agree. I suppose you have no correspondents who do not trust you [illegible] with their names; and though no one would consider you responsible for erroneous theories, I have deemed you responsible for the truth of facts. If proper names were required, it would cut off some beneficial communications. There are a class of men, who have no inclination to see their names in print. There are others, who, not having entire confidence in the purity of their style, and the correctness of their orthography, would be unwilling to subject themselves to the scourge of Dr Syntax, a gentleman, who held, I believe, a residence in Virginia. The love of writing is a dangerous thing. I have known some half-witted, half-educated gentlemen in Maryland, who would have got on tolerably well, but for their unhappy propensity to scribbling over their proper names. Modesty is the crown of many virtues, in which patriots, from the days of Cicero to the present, have been sadly deficient.—Being a retired farmer, and not a patriot of the current stamp, I have no disposition to blazon my name as the conqueror of the black weevil, but I do require that Virginians, North and South Carolinians, and all others, who, with my arms, shall subdue this pestilent enemy, to make their acknowledgments in the Register, that they owe the victory to a farmer of

THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

—*Farmer's Reg.*]

PAY THE MECHANIC.—The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not always know how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him, by neglecting to pay an undisputed bill, or presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example, of constant occurrence. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer.—He expects his pay on the presentation of a bill. Why should he not receive it? He has no bank credit; he pays cash for stock, and he pays cash for labor. He has been employed for a week on that job, with two or three journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent and other expensive contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait six months or a year for his money? He must pay his hands on Saturday, provide for his family during the week, pay for his stock, and lay up something against rent day. Is it reasonable—is it just, that his ready employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is not scarce—when 3 per centum a month is not to be had on the loan of money that belongs to others, or which ought to be appropriated to the payment of the honest debts, instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes—or contributing to the artificial wants of his family—or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stocks? Is it righteous, is it just, that a man of supposed wealth should do this, and leave the honest and hard-working mechanic to the mercies of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacity of usurious extortioners? Certainly not.—*Boston Trans.*

TURKISH PROBITY.—A French merchant, whose house was destroyed by fire at Constantinople, having with great difficulty packed up some valuables in a trunk, and being obliged to look for his wife and children, on quitting the house, had put his trunk into the hands of the first person he met, who happened to be a Turkish porter. He lost sight of the man in the confusion, and gave up all idea of recovering his property. Some months after, a Turk met him in the street, and told him that he had the trunk in his possession, with which the merchant had entrusted him on the night of the fire, and that he had long sought him in order to restore it. The trunk was then returned, without a single article being missing.

The Northampton Courier says that about 4000 Shad were taken at one haul last week, in the Connecticut river, at South Hadley Canal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

Weeds made useful.—If you happen to have on hand a tolerable growth of weeds, it may be worth the trouble to endeavor to convert them to some useful purpose. We would not advise you to spend more time in saving those incumbrances than they are worth; but perhaps the pig weed, purslane, &c., of your garden will make food for your store hogs, well worth attention. Or, if it be more convenient, you may bury weeds, while yet fresh, in trenches, between rows of cultivated plants; or place them in heaps in some unoccupied spot, and cover them with soil, and you will soon have a good compost. In such case, it may be well first to sift a little quick lime over the heaps of weeds, and then add a good quantity of earth to imbibe the gases given out by fermentation A good husbandman permits as few vegetable and animal substances as possible, to decay or putrefy in the open air, but covers them with earth and a little quick lime, if he has it, thus preserving the health of himself and of his family, by the same means by which he makes his ground fertile.

Haymaking.—Make as much hay as possible in the early part of the season, as there is at that time a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. More rain falls on an average in the latter part of summer, or after the 4th of July, than before. If the weather is so unfavorable that hay cannot be thoroughly cured, the application of from 4 to 8 quarts of salt to the ton, is recommended In this way it can be saved in a greener state than otherwise, and the benefit derived from the salt is many times its value. Another good method of saving green or wet hay, is that of mixing layers of dry straw in the mow or stack. Thus the strength of the grass is absorbed by the straw, and the cattle will eagerly eat the mixture.

Water your Plants with Soap Suds.—A gentleman assures us that soap suds is the best of all possible manure, for cucumbers, water melons, &c., as it not only causes them to grow with rapidity, but preserves them from bugs, worms, &c. You will, therefore, direct your domestics to bear this important fact in mind, on washing days, and to preserve this valuable manure in tubs and other suitable receptacles, and apply it to your plants every evening, about sundown, after it has been exposed to the heat of the sun during the day.

Close of the 15th Volume.—The present number brings to a close, the fifteenth volume of the New England Farmer; and the next, with a new volume, will commence renovated exertions to merit continued encouragement from those who practice or patronize the great art to which our paper is devoted. The paramount importance of Agriculture, and the evils which are consequent on a want of due attention to its interests, have, of late, been made impressively evident by the calamities which afflict a needy population, unable either to obtain profitable employment, or to avert or palliate the distress inevitable to a union of idleness and indigence. With a fertile territory of boundless extent, and an urgent and increasing demand for its productions, we are strangely dependant on foreign countries for the indispensables of human existence; the necessaries as well as the comforts and luxuries of life. Those commodities which *ought to be* the great staples of American *export*, are *imported* by foreigners, and sold at ruinous prices to their *should be producers!*

The day, however, begins to dawn on this palpable and appalling darkness. Adversity is a stern and rough teacher, but its lessons are impressive and generally effective. Necessity is not only the parent of invention, but the teacher of reform, well directed industry, domestic economy, and a large train of public and private virtues, which exalt a nation, as well as improve the condition of individuals. Correct cultivation and intelligent industry, will soon take the place of mismanagement and misrule, speculation and peculation; and those pursuits in which the gains, if small, are sure, which benefit the community, together with individuals concerned, will be as fashionable, and as general as they are promotive of private as well as public prosperity.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Mr Editor:—Perhaps we young farmers expect too much from you: your paper we esteem a valuable companion, one that we can generally rely upon, to ease our labors. My neighbor has suggested that he should like to hear from you, or some of your correspondents, on the subject of the "*white weed,*" its uses, &c.

Is it profitable to cultivate it? Some, apparently, think so; others do not. I have this season appropriated about $25 to "*white weed*" account, and it may depend upon the information received through your journal, whether further appropriations are made. Have the goodness to let us hear of its good and bad qualities, and any thing pertaining to it. M.

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By the Editor.—The weed above complained of, is known by a variety of appellations, and like some other mischievous vagabonds, has an alias for almost every County in the Commonwealth. Its botanical name is *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, but its common or vulgar names are numerous. Among others, it is known by the titles of May weed, Ox eye, Bull's eye, Daisy, &c. Dr Deane observed, in Deane's New England Farmer, that "dunging the ground is an enemy to this weed; and it is said that pasturing with sheep kills it. But to conquer it effectually, there can be no better way than to use the land in tillage for hoed crops." A writer for the Genesee Farmer, recommends to plough this weed under, with a deep, even, regular furrow, when in its most growing state, and suffocation must ensue. The ground, however, will probably contain unsprouted seeds. When the old plants have rotted, successive ploughings and harrowings may be necessary to destroy the young plants that come forward, and to bring up more seed near the surface to germinate.

A writer for the Maine Farmer, whose communication was republished in the New England Farmer, vol xv., p. 13, gives the ollowing directions for destroying white weed:

"When discovered in small patches, or pieces of ground, the most sure remedy is to take a hoe and a basket, and dig it up, root and branch, and burn it, or place it in a pond. It has abundance of seed, and if left to cast it, will overrun the whole farm, destroying the grass, or taking the place of it. A farm thus overrun, is not worth half price. Indeed, no prudent man would purchase one thus contaminated, nor ever buy hay from it. Every farmer should spare no pains to search his farm for the nuisance, and destroy it, if he finds only a spear of it more or less, if he sets any thing by his domain."

Faneuil Hall Vegetable Market.—Wednesday, July 5, 1837.—Asparagus 6 to 8 cts. per bunch; Beans $3 00 per bushel; Beets 6 cts. per bunch; Young, for greens, 12 cents per bunch; Cabbages 6 cts. per head; Horse radish 12 cents per pound; Lettuce 2 to 4 cents per head; Onions 6 cents per bunch; Potatoes, new, $3 00 per bushel; Green Peas $1 25 to 1 50 per bushel; Rhubarb 3 to 4 cents per pound; Radishes 3 cents per bunch; Spinach 12 cents a peck; Turnips 6 cents a bunch; Currants 12 cents per quart; Gooseberries 12 to 25 a quart; Cherries 10 to 12 cents a quart; Strawberries 37½ to 50 cents a box.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 1, 1837.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., of Brighton,—Methuen Castle Strawberries, very large and beautiful, and of the most productive kinds. Also, fine specimens of Cucumbers. For the Committee.

WM. KENRICK, Chairman.

—

Saturday, July 1st.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held. The President stated that the principal business was to organize concerning the Anniversary.

On motion of Mr Walker, it was voted that a committee of five be chosen to take into consideration the expediency of an Address and Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, n the next Anniversary,—and the following gentlemen were chosen on that Committee:

Mr Samuel Walker, Mr Benjamin V. French, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, Mr Charles M. Hovey, Mr Joseph Breck.

Capt. Alexander Parris, and Mr Samuel Hunnewell, were admitted subscription members. Adjourned to the next Saturday, 11 o'clock.

E. WESTON, Jr. Rec. Sec.

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☞ The Committee appointed on Saturday last, 1st inst., to take into consideration the expediency of an Address and Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, will please to meet at the Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday, 8th inst. at 10 o'clock.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Profitable Dairy.—The dairy business having become so important a branch in the department of the agriculturist, that I feel it my duty to communicate, through the medium of your useful paper, the result of one of my dairies, under the management of one of my farmers a gentleman by the name of John Bush. He had fourteen cows of the common country breed, but a little better, on account of being better fed. He raised six calves, which were fed on milk ten weeks,

Made 2342 lbs. of first quality of Cheese, which sold at $8 per hundred,	$187 37
Made of Butter, 1591 pounds, the average price 19 cents,	302 29
Six Calves at $3 a head,	18 00
	$507 65
Ten hogs fed on the skimmed milk and whey, worth, say $3 per head,	30 00
	$537 65
Hay and pasture for the 14 cows, at $10 per head,	140 00
Net proceeds,	$397 65
The average per head,	28 40

Such were the returns from a lot of cows that cost $20 a head.

Mrs Bush pursued the old fashioned way, by skimming her milk and churning the cream, and our friends in Ithaca preferred her butter to any other brought to that market.

We have tried the method of making butter in winter by heating the milk in the pans after straining, to 130 Fahrenheit thermometer; the quality is a little improved, the quantity more, and the labor of churning is less than one half the time required in the old way.

The washing of butter in cold hard water or soft, when taken from the churn, we think injurious to the quality of it, and takes from it that peculiar flavor which we so highly prize. If you think the above statements will be useful, let them find a place in your Genesee Farmer. LEWIS BEERS.

Gen. Farmer.

☞We received from Samuel Walker, Esq, too late for insertion in this week's Farmer, an account of the exhibition of Flowers on Saturday last. It shall appear in our next.

☞Mr Colman's *Letter to the Farmers of Massachusetts*, on the subject of an Agricultural Survey of the State, is received, and will be given in our next.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 1.

JUNE, 1837.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind
Sunday,	66	82	72	S. E.
Monday,	70	74	60	N. E.
Tuesday,	55	72	66	W.
Wednesday,	54	74	70	N. W.
Thursday,	50	80	68	S. E.
Friday,	62	84	74	N. W.
Saturday,	70	94	68	E.

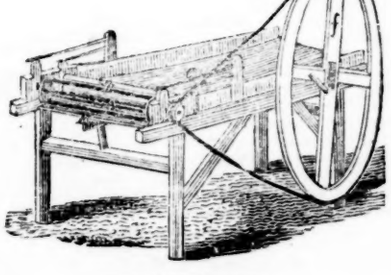
$3000 WANTED.

Wanted to borrow for the term of 2 or 3 years or more, as may best suit the convenience of the lender, the sum of $3000, for which interest will be paid semi-annually, and for which ample security is offered on Real Estate, consisting of House and Lands in the highest state of cultivation, delightfully situated within six miles of the city, and worth ten times the amount which is now wanted. ☞Inquire of Messrs Jos. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.

June 20. tf

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT, July 5. No. 7, Commercial Whf.



STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

May 31. 3tis

GARDEN TOOLS, &c.

Just received by bark Nashua, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a complete assortment of Garden and Field TOOLS.

25 dozen English Cast Steel Grass Scythes,
10 do. do do Cradle do.
10 do. do. do. Border do,
100 do. Round Scythe Stones,
100 do Sq are do,
3 casks Norway Rag Stones,
100 dozen Cast Steel Garden Hoes,
100 pair Grass Shears,
100 do. Pruning do,
100 do. Fruit do,
50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears,
20 do Pruning do,
20 do. do. Saws,
2 do. Budding Knives,
25 do. Pruning do,
20 do. Edging do,
25 do. Breaking up Hoes,
100 do. Garden do,
50 do. Dutch do,
20 do. Dick do,
20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
10 do. Grass do,
50 do. Garden Rakes,
500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
500 do. Trace Chains,
25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

500 dozen best Scythes,
300 do. Patent Scythe Snaiths,
100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels,
1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.

June 14. J. R. NEWELL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New-York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine — published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements — published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages, at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum, in advance.

Transactions of the institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Republication, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country. The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, Fambour on Locomotion; Van de Graaff on Rail Road Curves; Nicholson's Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 40 pages of Engravings; and Views of the Thames Tunnell.

Subscriptions received at the office of the New England Farmer. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Patent Lamp Apparatus for Heating Water, Cooking, &c.

This apparatus has been found very useful in small families, and for such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook oysters, &c., in their own apartments without the trouble of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee-houses, and other places where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the nurse lamp it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which in many cases will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

This apparatus has been much used and highly recommended in writing by all, or nearly all the druggists in Boston, whose certificates of approbation may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer. No. 52 North Market Street, where the apparatus is for sale. It may also be bought of William Spade, No. 26 Union Street. Handbills or pamphlets will always be delivered with the apparatus, when sold, containing an explanation of its principles and particular directions for its use, &c.

June 14.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

A splendid article just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This PUMP is on the rotary principal and answers the purpose as a suction and force pump, water may be forced to almost any distance and in case of fire can be used as an engine, the most perfect article of the kind ever invented.

July 5, 1837. J R. NEWELL.

TURNIP SEED.

RUTA BAGA and ENGLISH TURNIP SEED, for sale at the Seed Store, by JOS. BRECK & Co.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	2 25	2 50
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	15 50	15 50
No. 1.		"	12 75	13 00
prime,		"	8 50	8 75
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	25	30
CHEESE, new milk,		"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
southern, geese,		"	40	50
FLAX, American,		"		9 12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	2 37	3 10
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	barrel	10 75	11 00
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	10 00	10 25
Baltimore, wharf,		"	9 37	9 50
Alexandria,		"	9 62	9 87
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 10	1 12
southern flat yellow		"	1 06	1 08
white,		"	1 03	1 05
Rye, northern,		"	1 12	1 25
Barley,		"	1 00	1 10
Oats, northern,	(prime)	"	66	68
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 50	
hard pressed,		"	15 00	15 50
HONEY,		gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	6	7
2d quality		"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do country do		"	25	26
Baltimore city do.		"	26	28
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	23	24
Boston do. slaughter,		"	21	22
do. light,		"	19	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	87	95
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 00	2 25
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	23 00	25 00
clear from other States		"	22 50	23 00
Mess,		"	20 00	22 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top,		"	60	65
Hemp,		"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern	(none,)	pound		
Southern Clover,		"	13	14
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	70
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	55	60
do. 1-2 do.		"	40	54
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	45	50
1st Lambs,		"	50	55
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	28	33
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	18
lump	"	20	24
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel		

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 30 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

HOP BAGS.

Second hand GUNNY BAGS, suitable for Hop Bags, for sale by GEO. L. STEARNS & Co.

No. 10, Commercial Wharf.

June 27. epistf

POETRY.

MORNING HYMN.

"In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee."
—PSALMS.

Once more the dawning light of day melts in the lonely sea—
Father in Heaven! All gratefully my heart looks up to thee,
To bless thee for thy watchful care throughout the long night hours,
For all the mercies o'er my lot thy daily goodness showers,
For thou hast glorified my path with looks and words of love,
And all that fills my heart with joy is granted from above.
Oh! countless are the blessings which thy bounteous hand hath given,
And therefore do I bless thy name, God of the earth and Heaven!
How beautiful around my steps this flowery world doth lie!
How gloriously thy hand hath placed the lights along the sky!
The very birds that throng the woods look up adoringly,
And breathe from out their little breasts a song of praise to thee.
I too would lift my voice on high, and bless thy gracious care.
Oh! look in mercy down, and send an answer to my prayer;
And let the names that I would waft above the solemn skies,
The dearest to my soul on earth be precious in thine eyes.
Oh! keep thine arm around them still in love where'er they go,
And let thy spirit light their way while wandering here below;
And when at last they reach the shores of time's uneven sea,
Be thou their father, guide, and friend, throughout eternity!

Edinburg, 1837. INEZ.

ANECDOTE OF THE SALMON.—A very singular and inexplicable instinct has been ascribed to the salmon, but which has been doubted and disputed by many, even of those who have turned their attention to the subject. The fact to which we allude is, the propensity of salmon to return from the sea to the identical rivers wherein they were spawned. This has now been established beyond the possibility of doubt. In the report of our townsman, Mr Robert Buist, superintendent of the river Tay, under the act for the protection of the breed of salmon, given in to the meeting of heritors in October last, he noticed a curious experiment made last breeding season in certain small fishing rivers in Sutherlandshire. These rivers disembogue themselves into Loch Shin, and no salmon were ever known to have existed in their waters before; but as they seemed to be well adapted for breeding this species of fish, the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of these rivers, resolved to have them *planted* with salmon. Accordingly several pair were carried from other rivers to which they were indigenous, and placed in these during the breeding season, and there they deposited their spawn. The result was awaited for with considerable interest as calculated to set at rest the disputed question. It appears by a letter Mr Buist has just received from his correspondent there, that the experiment has been successful. The subject is, no doubt, of great interest to those concerned with the fisheries, and those who are curious in this department of natural history. The letter states: "Our last year's *planting* of salmon has returned to the same rivers this year. In the commencement of close time we carried salmon to one of the rivers where we put them last year, and left two of these rivers without putting any into them, to ascertain whether these salmon did or did not return to the rivers where they were spawned; and at the usual time of spawning; we found a few pair in each of these rivers, where never a salmon was seen before the fish we put into them last year, so that we can have no doubt of every river having its own breed of salmon, and that they will return to their own rivers unless interrupted on the passage, or encouraged into other rivers by an unusual quantity of water. I never believed in this doctrine until I had the experience of it from the different sizes we have of the many rivers in the north. I have studied all this with great care, and I may say now, I am a complete disciple to these habits of the salmon." — *Perth Constitutional.*

WRITERS.—"With what ease he writes!" said a young lady, as she laid down one of Washington Irving's volumes. Straightway we made up our mind that the young lady did not know what she was talking about. Had she said "How easy it is to read his works," we would have sympathized with her amazingly. Then finding we could not make a satisfactory reply without compromising our honesty, we fell to making a comparison in silence. The steamboat glides majestically and gracefully through the waters, but it is no *easy power* that gives to the water traveller her steady and rapid motion. It is true she is tastefully painted and gilded; her cabins are pleasant, and her prow is decorated with specimens of the sculptor's art. But descend with the engineer to his fiery domain, swelter there in the burning pit; see the heated grease, and listen to the bursting steam; see the tremendous power of fire and water combined, until the strained and groaning boiler threatens to burst asunder, and deluge the decks with the heated fluid. You will perceive that *Ease*, although a mild and pleasant damsel, has a confounded rough old father. Little dreamed the admirer of Irving how much agonizing toil was required to beget that ease, which she so much delighted in. Yet she was not alone in her error. How many a publisher thus lightly estimates the labor of his weary author! How many a tradesman smiles at the *trifling employments* of the man of genius! We have been mad enough to eat an oyster supper when we have heard the peasant draw an invidious comparison between himself and the poor wight whose intellect supplied him with bread. "I get my living by the sweat of my brow," said he, "while you are trifling away your time with books and papers."

Yes, see that pale and hungry being startled from his task by the sound of the midnight bell. See how his fingers grasp the pen convulsively, as he fears his task will not be accomplished in time—a slave to men whose pockets are better lined than their pericraniums, and who mete out to him his starvling pittance with the unwilling hand of an upper servant dealing out cold pancakes and sausage ends to a beggar. See him place both hands upon his snapping brain, as the fire of fancy darts from Apollo's mount upon his withering soul. Yes, "how easy he writes!"—*Eglantine.*

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indented till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 76, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

☞By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indented out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837. 44

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

Just published and for sale, the 7th edition of this valuable and popular work, price $1. For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, up stairs. April 26.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.

A man who is experienced in the Culture of Green House Plants, and well acquainted with all branches of the business of Gardening, would like to engage himself to take care of a gentleman's garden in the vicinity of Boston. The best of recomendations can be given. Inquire at this office.

June 7. 3t

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
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